# The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHY NOD THE SCALE
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS,
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. II.] [4d. single.] THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1790. [12s. per An.] [No. 65.]


*Treasury Department, Sept. 28, 1790.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 31ſt of December next inclusive, for the building of a LIGHT-HOUSE, nearly of the dimenſions propoſed by the late commiſſioners of Virginia and Maryland, upon the lot of land on Cape-Henry, in the county of Princeſs-Ann, and State of Virginia, lately ceded for that purpoſe to the United States. It is deſired that the propoſals may leave the election, whether the building above the foundation ſhall be of brick or ſtone; and, as the coſt and charges of thoſe materials vary, it is expected that a correſponding difference will be made in the terms.

The foundation of the Light-Houſe is to be of ſtone, and ſunk to the depth of thirteen feet below the water-table, over the top of which the pavement is to be laid. The diameter thereof is to be twenty-ſeven feet ſix inches, with a vacancy of about nine feet in the centre.

The diameter of the baſe is to be twenty-ſix feet, at which place the thickneſs of the walls is to be ſix feet. The height, from the bottom of the water-table to the top of the ſtone work, is to be ſeventy-two feet, where the diameter is to be ſix feet ſix inches, and the thickneſs of the walls three feet. The form is to be an octagon, having three windows in the eaſt, and four in the weſt. If it be built of brick, it is to be faced with the glaſſy kind, if of ſtone, it is to be faced with hewn or hammer-dreſſed ſtone.

On the top of the ſtone work is to be a floor of joiſts, bedded therein, planked over and covered with copper, extending about two feet eight inches beyond the wall, thereby forming an eve, which is to be finiſhed with a cornice; the whole having a deſcent from the centre ſufficient to throw off the water.

The lantern is to be ſupported by eight poſts of wrought iron, of three inches ſquare and twenty feet in length, ten feet of which are to be wrought into the ſtone wall, on the inner part, at each corner. The diameter of it is to be ten feet, leaving a platform on the outſide thereof of about ſix feet in width. All the work above this is to be of iron and copper. The lantern is to be ten feet high, having a ſemicircular roof of five feet more, with iron rafters covered with copper. The whole ſpace between the poſts, ſupporting the lantern, is to be occupied by the ſaſhes, which are to be made of iron, each ſaſh is to have twenty-eight panes of glaſs, twelve by fourteen inches. One of the ſaſhes, on the ſouthweſt ſide, is to be hung with hinges for a door to go out upon the platform, from the outer part of which to the roof of the lantern is to be a frame of iron, covered with a net-work of ſtrong braſs wire, to preſerve the glaſs from injuries by hail and flights of birds in the night.

The rafters of the lantern are to be well faſtened to an iron hoop, over which is a copper funnel, through which the ſmoke may paſs into a large copper ventilator, in the form of a man's head, capable of containing one hundred gallons. This head is to be ſo placed as to be turned by a large vane on the ſpire above it, that the hole for venting the ſmoke may always be to the leeward. Eight dormant ventilators, of ſix inches diameter, are to be fixed in the roof of the lantern.

A cloſe ſtove is to be provided and fixed in the lantern, which is to be furniſhed with eight lamps, each capable of containing ſix quarts, hung in two tiers over each other tranſverſely. There are to be ſix flights of ſtairs to aſcend to the lantern, the entrance to which is to be by a door covered with copper. The building is to be furniſhed with two conductors, to ſecure it from the effects of lightning.

A frame-houſe is to be built for the keeper, twenty feet ſquare, two ſtories high, with a frame kitchen; the whole to be finiſhed with lath and plaſter.

A vault for the ſtorage and ſafe-keeping of the oil is to built of ſtone, at a convenient diſtance, twelve feet wide, and twenty in length. It is to be arched, and covered with earth or ſand, over which a ſhed is to be built, and it is to be furniſhed with eight ſtrong cedar ciſterns with covers each capable of containing two hundred gallons of oil. The entrance is to be ſecured by a ſtrong door.

Good ſecurity for the faithful performance of the contract will be expected. Payments on account will be made at proper ſtages of the work, and the balance will be paid on it's completion; or, if a ſuitable difference ſhould be made in the terms, caſh will be advanced for the purchaſe of materials and proviſions.

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At a Meeting of the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the PATOWMACK COMPANY, at George Town, on Saturday the 11th Inſt.

*It was ordered,*

THAT Ten Pounds Sterling on each Share in the ſaid Company, be paid to Mr. WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, their Treaſurer, on or before the firſt Day of November next.

By Order of the Board,

JOHN POTTS, jun. Secry.

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ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
Per the Mary Iſabella, Capt. Grayſon,
An Aſſortment of

## GOODS,

In Addition to their Fall Cargo, per the Grove, Capt Barnes:
Amongſt which are,

| | |
|---|---|
| Pewter, | Port Wine in do. |
| Blank and other books, | Madder in ſmall caſks, |
| Writing-Paper, | Gunpowder, |
| Paſteboard, | Shot and Lead, |
| Gilt Trunks, | Candles, |
| Saltpetre, | Window-Glaſs, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10, |
| Salts, | Cordage, |
| Nutmegs, | Seine-Twine, |
| Black Pepper, | Steel, |
| Nails of all kinds, | Spades, |
| Sheathing Paper, | Frying-Pans, |
| Rock-Alum, | Iron Caſtings, |
| Copperas, | Fine Liverpool Salt, |
| London Porter in caſks of 3 dozen each, | Whitehaven Coal. |

They have alſo on hand,
Sherry and Liſbon Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Liſbon Salt, &c.
Alexandria, Oct. 10, 790.

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*ROBINSON, SANDERSON & COMPANY*

Are NOW OPENING, at their Warehouſe on Prince-ſtreet,
A very large and general Aſſortment of

## *Seaſonable Goods,*

Juſt imported from Whitehaven, by the Grove, Capt. Henry Barnes, which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable Terms, by the Piece or Package only.

[*For Particulars they refer to printed Hand Bills.*]

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

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*JOHN W. FLETCHER & CO.*
HAVE RECEIVED,
Per late Arrivals from Europe,
An Aſſortment of

## WOOLLENS,

Conſiſting of

| | |
|---|---|
| BEAR-SKINS, | Half-Thicks, |
| Duffils, | Coarſe and fine Cloths, |
| Coatings, | Baizes, |
| Plains, | Flannels, |
| Hunters, | Kerſeys, |

MANCHESTER GOODS,
Coarſe and fine Iriſh Linens and Flannels, real India Bandanoes, and many other Articles,
Which are to be diſpoſed of by *Wholeſale* only.

☞ Country Storekeepers and Retailers will find an evident Advantage in purchaſing theſe Goods—They are directly from the Manufactories, and charged at the cheapeſt Rates.—Sales will be made at an uncommon low Advance, upon the original Invoice Prices, for Caſh, Produce, or ſhort Credit, to unexceptionably good Paymaſters.

*** They expect a conſiderable Addition to their Aſſortment in a few Days.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

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## *Fall Goods.*

WILLIAM LOWRY & CO.
HAVE JUST IMPORTED,
Per the Virginia, Captain Brown,
A Large and general Aſſortment of MERCHANDISE, ſuited to the approaching Seaſon, which, being laid in at the ſeveral Manufactories in England, they will ſell upon reaſonable Terms, by the Piece or Package only.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

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*BUCHAN, PATTON & CO.*
HAVE RECEIVED,
By the Peace, from Glaſgow, and the Virginia, from London,
An Aſſortment of

## *Seaſonable Goods,*

Which they are now opening, at their Store, in King-Street, and will diſpoſe of, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by Wholeſale and Retail, for Caſh, Country Produce, and all Kinds of Public Securities:

ALSO,

A few Quarters and Eights of Cheſts of
SOUCHONG TEA,
Which they will ſell at a very low Rate.

Alexandria, Oct. 7, 1790.

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☞ An Apprentice wanted at this Office.—None need apply but ſuch as can read, write and ſpell well, and are willing to be bound till of age.

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## Jeſſe Taylor

HATH JUST IMPORTED,
In the *Betſy*, Capt. *Meſſenger*, from *Liverpool*,
A general Aſſortment of

## GOODS,

Suitable to the Seaſon, which he will ſell on the loweſt terms, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Alexandria, May 19, 1790. (t. f.

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HODGSON, NICHOLSON & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
By the Brig Baltimore, Capt. Cunningham,
A General Aſſortment of HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY, NAILS in Caſks, SAD-IRONS in Caſks, CUTLERY in ſmall Caſe, BLISTERED and GERMAN STEEL, &c. &c. which they will ſell on reaſonable Terms.

Alexandria, 12, 1790.

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*GEORGE STOVIN*
Has imported in the Louis, Capt. George Stiles, from Liverpool,
A general Aſſortment of

## WOOLLENS,

Suitable to the Seaſon, which he purpoſes opening, at his Store, in Water-Street, in the Courſe of next Week.

As the ſaid *George Stovin* has had the finiſhing of theſe Goods under his own Inſpection, he flatters himſelf that thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their Commands, will reap a very material Advantage from it.

☞ *G. S.* means to be entirely in the Wholeſale Line, and for Terms of Credit and Advance, will conform to the Cuſtom of his Neighbours.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 2790.

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*Treaſury Department, Sept. 20. 1790.*

IT is hereby made known, that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the act, making proviſion for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan-Office Certificates, and thoſe iſſued by the Commiſſioners for the adjuſtment of accounts in the ſeveral States, will be receivable only at the Treaſury and by the reſpective Commiſſioners of Loans within the States in which they were reſpectively iſſued. The Certificates iſſued by the Regiſter of the Treaſury, by the Pay-Maſter-General and Commiſſioner of Army Accounts, by the Commiſſioners for the adjuſtment of the Accounts of the Quarter Maſter's, Commiſſary's, Hoſpital, Cloathing and Marine Departments, Indents of Intereſt, and Bills of Old emiſſion, will be receivable indiſcriminately at the Treaſury and by the Commiſſioners of all the States. The ſituation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater ſecurity of the public againſt impoſitions by forged or counterfeit paper, and the details which have been adopted from the ſame conſideration for the execution of the buſineſs are ſuch, that it will give facility and deſpatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Regiſter of the Treaſury, and of the Pay-Maſter-General, and Commiſſioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commiſſioners of the five Departments abovementioned, are made in the firſt inſtance at the Treaſury; and if applications from the Holders of Loan-Office Certificates, and Certificates iſſued by the Commiſſioners for the adjuſtment of Accounts in the reſpective States, are made in like manner to the Commiſſioners of Loans within the States in which they were iſſued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any Office that the Proprietors of theſe Certificates may deſire.

☞ *The Printers of the ſeveral States are requeſted to inſert this.*

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☞ NOTICE is hereby given, That a Petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly of Virginia, for an Act to remove the Court-Houſe and Gaol from the Town of Alexandria to the Neighbourhood of Price's Ordinary.

Oct. 12, 1790.

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TAKEN UP, by MOSES DAVIS, in Prince William County, *a cheſtnut-ſorrel Mare*, about thirteen hands one inch high, ſhod all round, with a large blaze face, her tail ſcraped, about eight or nine years old laſt ſpring—Appraiſed to Four Pounds Ten Shillings.

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☞ NOTICE is hereby given, That a Petition will be preſented to the next Aſſembly for the eſtabliſhment of a Town and Warehouſes, for the Inſpection of Tobacco and Hemp, at the Great-Falls of Patowmack, in the County of Loudoun. HENRY LEE.

Stratford, Sept. 22, 1790.

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☞ Blank Manifeſts for Merchants, Captains of Veſſels, &c. to be had at the Printing-Office.

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☞ Anderſon's genuine Scots Pills for Sale at the Printing-Office.

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*Extract from "An Act to provide more effectually for the Collection of the Duties impoſed by Law on Goods, Wares and Merchandiſe imported into the United States, and on the Tonnage of Ships or Veſſels."*

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

AND alſo to aſcertain what articles ought to be exempted from duty, as the clothes, books, houſhold furniture, tools or implements of the trade or profeſſion of perſons arriving within the United States:

*Be it further enacted*, That due entry thereof, as of other goods, wares and merchandiſe, but ſeparate and diſtinct from that of any other goods, wares, or merchandiſe imported from a foreign port or place, ſhall be made with the collector of the diſtrict in which the ſaid articles are intended to be landed by the owner thereof, his or her agent, who ſhall make oath before the ſaid collector, according to the beſt of his or her knowledge or belief, touching the perſon to whom the ſaid articles ſhall belong, and his calling or occupation, the arrival or expected arrival of the ſaid perſon within the United States, and that the ſaid articles are truly intended for the uſe of the ſaid owner ſolely, or jointly with his or her family as the caſe may be, and are not directly nor indirectly imported or intended for ſale; which oath ſhall be in writing, endorſed upon the ſaid entry, and ſubſcribed by the party making the ſame. And in caſe the ſaid party ſhall be other than the owner of the ſaid articles, he or ſhe ſhall give bond with one or more ſureties to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid collector, in a ſum equal to what would be the amount of the duties on the ſaid articles if imported ſubject to duty, with condition that in a certain time therein to be ſpecified not exceeding one year, a like oath as above directed ſhall be made by the ſaid owner, and if not made before the ſaid collector, ſhall be produced to him duly authenticated; whereupon a permit ſhall and may be granted for landing the ſaid articles. And a copy of every ſuch entry, and of the oath endorſed thereupon, ſhall be tranſmitted to the Secretary of the Treaſury for his information.

And whereas by the letter of the act, entitled, "An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandiſes imported into the United States," articles of the growth or manufacture of the United States exported to foreign countries and brought back to the United States, are ſubject to duty on their importation into the ſaid States. And whereas it was not the intention of Congreſs that they ſhould be ſo ſubject to duty:

*Be it therefore further enacted*, That in every caſe in which a duty may have been heretofore paid on goods, wares or merchandiſes of the growth or manufacture of the United States, exported to a foreign country and brought back to the ſaid States, the amount thereof ſhall be repaid to the perſon or perſons by whom the ſame ſhall have been paid, or to his her or their repreſentatives, and that in every caſe in which ſuch duty may have accrued, but may not have been paid, the ſame be remitted, and that no ſuch duty ſhall hereafter be demanded, provided that the regulations herein after preſcribed for aſcertaining the identity of ſuch goods, wares or merchandiſe be obſerved and complied with, and that as well in reſpect to thoſe heretofore imported, as far as may be practicable, as to thoſe hereafter to be imported.

And alſo to aſcertain the identity of articles of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, which having been exported to any foreign port or place, ſhall be brought back to the ſaid States:

*Be it further enacted*, That report and entry thereof ſhall be made as in other caſes of goods, wares and merchandiſe, imported from a foreign port or place and proof by oath of the perſon or perſons having knowledge of the facts, ſhall be made to the ſatisfaction of the collector of the diſtrict, with whom ſuch entry ſhall be, jointly with the naval-officer, if there be a naval-officer, or alone if there be no naval-officer, that the ſaid articles have been exported from the United States, as of their growth, product or manufacture, and of the time when, by whom, in what ſhip or veſſel, and for what port or place they were ſo exported; and if the ſaid collector ſhall be other than the collector of the diſtrict from which the ſaid articles ſhall have been exported, a certificate of the latter ſhall be produced to the former, teſtifying the exportation thereof in conformity to the proof aforeſaid; whereupon a permit ſhall and may be granted for landing the ſame: *Provided*, That if the ſaid certificate cannot be immediately produced, and if the proof otherwiſe required ſhall be made, and if bond ſhall be given, with one or more ſureties, to the ſatisfaction of the collector of the diſtrict within which the ſaid articles are intended to be landed, in a ſum equal to what the duties would be on the ſaid articles, if they were not of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States; with condition that the ſaid certificate ſhall be produced within the term of four months; it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid collector to grant a permit for landing of the ſaid articles, in like

manner as if the ſaid certificate had been produced.

*And be it further enacted*, That the oaths to be taken upon making of any of the reports or entries aforeſaid, whether by the maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of any ſhip or veſſel, or the owner or conſignee of any goods, wares or merchandiſe, his or her factor or agent, ſhall be adminiſtered by the collector or officer to whom report or entry ſhall be made, and where there ſhall be a naval-officer, in the preſence of ſuch naval-officer, who ſhall attend for that purpoſe, and ſhall be reduced to writing, and ſhall be ſubſcribed by the perſon adminiſtering the ſame, and by the ſaid naval-officer, if any ſhall be preſent: And the ſaid collector, jointly with the ſaid naval-officer, where there is a naval-officer, or alone where there is none, ſhall according to the beſt of his or their judgment or information, make a groſs eſtimate of the amount of the duties on the goods, wares or merchandiſe to which the entry of any owner or conſignee, his or her factor or agent ſhall relate, which eſtimate ſhall be endorſed upon ſuch entry, and ſigned by the officer or officers making the ſame. And the amount of the ſaid duties according to the ſaid eſtimate, having been firſt paid or ſecured, purſuant to the proviſions of this act, the ſaid collector ſhall grant a permit to land the goods, wares or merchandiſe, whereof ſuch entry ſhall have been made, and then and not otherwiſe, it ſhall be lawful to land the ſaid goods.

*And be it further enacted*, That no goods, wares or merchandiſe brought in any ſhip or veſſel from any foreign port or place, ſhall be unladen or delivered from ſuch ſhip or veſſel, within the United States, but in open day, that is to ſay, between the riſing and ſetting of the ſun, except by ſpecial licence from the chief officer of the port for that purpoſe, nor at any time without a permit from the collector for ſuch unlading or delivery; and if any goods, wares, or merchandiſe ſhall be unladen or delivered from any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, contrary to the directions aforeſaid, or any of them, the maſter or perſon having the command or charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and every other perſon who ſhall knowingly be concerned or aiding therein, or in removing, ſtoring, or otherwiſe ſecuring the ſaid goods, wares or merchandiſe, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of four hundred dollars for each offence; and ſhall be diſabled from holding any office of truſt or profit under the United States, for a term not exceeding ſeven years; and it ſhall be the duty of the collector of the diſtrict, to advertiſe the names of all ſuch perſons in a newſpaper, printed in the State in which he reſides, within twenty days after each reſpective conviction.--And all goods, wares or merchandiſe, ſo unladen or delivered, ſhall become forfeited, and may be ſeized by any of the officers of the cuſtoms; and where the value thereof, according to the higheſt market price of the ſame, ſhall amount to four hundred dollars, the veſſel, tackle, apparel and furniture, ſhall be ſubject to like ſeizure and forfeiture.

*And be it further enacted*, That no goods, wares or merchandiſe brought in any ſhip or veſſel from any foreign port or place, requiring to be weighed or gauged in order to aſcertain the duties thereupon, ſhall be removed from any wharf or place upon which the ſame may be landed, or put, before the ſame ſhall have been weighed or gauged, by or under the direction of a proper officer for that purpoſe; and if any ſuch goods, wares or merchandiſe, ſhall be removed from ſuch wharf or place, unleſs with conſent of the proper officer, before the ſame ſhall have been ſo weighed or gauged, the ſame ſhall be forfeited, and may be ſeized by any officer of the cuſtoms.

*And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares or merchandiſe of which entry ſhall have been made, without ſpecification of particulars, ſhall be conveyed to ſome warehouſe or ſtorehouſe, to be deſignated by the collector, in the parcels or packages containing the ſame, under the care of ſome proper officer, until the particulars thereof ſhall be examined and aſcertained; agreeably to which the duties thereupon ſhall be finally adjuſted and ſatisfied. And in every caſe, if the amount of the duties eſtimated, or ſecured to be paid, ſhall exceed or fall ſhort of the true amount of the duties on the goods, wares or merchandiſe imported, as the ſame ſhall be finally aſcertained, the difference ſhall be made good or allowed where there ſhall be an exceſs by return of the money, if paid, or credit on the bond which ſhall have been given for the ſame, if not paid; and where ſhall be a deficiency, by payment of ſuch deficiency to the ſaid collector.

*And be it further enacted*, That it ſhall be lawful for the collector of any diſtrict at which any ſhip or veſſel may arrive, and for the ſurveyor of any port where any ſuch ſhip or veſſel may be, to put and keep on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, while remaining within ſuch diſtrict, or in going from one diſtrict to another, one or more inſpectors to examine the cargo or contents of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and to ſuperintend the delivery thereof, or of ſo much thereof as ſhall be delivered within the United States, and to perform ſuch other duties according to law, as they ſhall be directed by the ſaid collector or ſurveyor to perform for the better ſecuring the collection of the duties: *Provided*, That collectors only ſhall have power to put on board ſhips or veſſels, inſpectors to go from one diſtrict to another. And the ſaid inſpector or inſpectors ſhall make known to the perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel the duties he or they is or are ſo to perform; and ſhall ſuffer no goods, wares or merchandiſe to be landed or unladen from ſuch ſhip or veſſel without a proper permit for that purpoſe, and ſhall enter in a book to be by him or each of them kept, the name or names of the perſon or perſons in whoſe behalf ſuch permit was granted; together with the particulars therein ſpecified, and the mark numbers, kinds and deſcriptions of the reſpective packages which ſhall be unladed purſua thereto. And the wages or compenſation ſuch inſpector or inſpectors in going from o diſtrict to another, ſhall be defrayed by the m ter or perſon having the charge of the veſſel which they reſpectively go.

*And be it further enacted*, That it ſhall lawful for all collectors, naval officers, ſurve ors, inſpectors, and the officers of the revenu cutters herein after mentioned, to go on boa of ſhips or veſſels in any part of the Unit States, or within four leagues of the coaſt the of, if bound to the United States, whether in r out of their reſpective diſtricts, for the purpo of demanding the manifeſts aforeſaid, and f examining and ſearching the ſaid ſhips or ve ſels; and the ſaid officers reſpectively ſhall hav free acceſs to the cabin, and every other part f a ſhip or veſſel: And if any box, trunk, che caſk, or other package, ſhall be found in th cabin, ſteerage, or forecaſtle of ſuch ſhip or ve ſel, or in any other place ſeparate from the re due of the cargo, it ſhall be the duty of the ſa officer to take a particular account of every ſuch box, trunk, caſk or package, and the marks, if any there be, and a deſcription thereof; and if he ſhall judge proper, to put a ſeal or ſeals on every box cheſt, trunk, caſk or package; and ſuch account or deſcription ſhall be by him forwarded to the collector of the diſtrict to which ſuch ſhip or veſſel is bound: And if upon her arrival at the port of her entry, the boxes, trunks, cheſts, caſks, or packages ſo deſcribed, or any of them ſhall be miſſing, or if the ſeals put thereupon be broken, the maſter or commander of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch box, trunk, cheſt, caſk or package ſo miſſing, or of which the ſeals ſhall be broken, two hundred dollars: And it ſhall alſo be lawful for the inſpectors, who muſt be put on board of any ſhip or veſſel, to ſecure after ſunſet in each evening, the hatches and other communications with the hold of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, with locks or other proper faſtenings, which faſtenings ſhall not be opened, broken or removed, until the morning following, or after the riſing of the ſun, and in preſence of the inſpector or inſpectors by whom the ſame ſhall have been affixed, except by ſpecial licence from the chief officer of the port. And if the ſaid locks or other faſtenings, or any of them, ſhall be broken or removed during the night, or before the ſaid riſing of the ſun, or without the preſence of the ſaid inſpector or inſpectors, the maſter or perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of two hundred dollars.

*And be it further enacted*, That when the delivery of goods, wares or merchandiſe from on board of any ſuch ſhip or veſſel at any port ſhall have been completed, the accounts or entries which ſhall have been kept or made thereof by the officer or officers who ſhall have been charged with ſuperintending the ſaid deliveries, ſhall be reported to the collector of the diſtrict, who, together with the naval officer, where there is one, or alone where there is none, ſhall compare the ſaid accounts and entries with the entry or entries which ſhall have been made by the owner or owners, conſignee or conſignees, his, her or their factor or agent. And if any difference ſhall appear, the ſame ſhall be noted by endorſement on ſuch entry or entries, ſpecifying the particulars thereof; and if no difference ſhall appear, it ſhall be noted by like endorſement, that the deliveries have correſponded with the entry; which endorſement or memorandum ſhall in each caſe be ſubſcribed by the officer or officers by whom ſuch compariſon ſhall have been made, and by the officer or officers under whoſe inſpection the ſaid deliveries ſhall have been executed.

[*To be continued.*]

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*From a late Engliſh Magazine.*

To the EDITOR.

SIR,

A CUSTOM, which has long prevailed, and ſeems daily to become more general, has hitherto been thought too trifling to claim the laſh of ſatire; but, as it has frequently roufed my indignation and relentment, I ſhall freely give you my real ſentiments upon it.

The practice which thus deſervedly calls forth my cenſure, is that of ſtanding before the fire, with the hinder flaps of the coat indelicately extended by the hands, that the poſteriors may enjoy the whole warmth of the fire. To ſuch an exceſs is this faſhion arrived, that I have frequently ſeen a powdered beau unblufhingly ſtand for half an hour together, in that indecent poſition, at a time when ſeveral ladies have been ſeated round the fire-place, receiving no advantage from the benign contents of the grate, and having nothing more than a peep at them between the legs of the ſtrutting hero.

To the honour of the citizens of London be it ſpoken, this Hottentot practice is moſt prevalent at the St. James's end of the town. At any of the public offices under government, where half a dozen fires are to be ſeen, an equal number of rumps are ſure to be exhibited; and many of them I ſuppoſe are literally roaſted. Pity it is that they are not alſo *baſted!*

It is remarkable that thoſe who enjoy the ſuperior poſts in public offices, are moſt under the influence of this ſtrange propenſity. I know a nobleman, in the higheſt claſs of the peerage, and who is the premier in a certain war-department, who has initiated all his ſubalterns into this faſhionable *foible ſſe*. When his grace happens to be preſent, his ducal rump enjoys all the happineſs which a large fire, ſupplied at the expenſe of his Majeſty, can beſtow. No ſooner does he diſappear than the next in command takes poſſeſſion of the ſame poſt; and ſo on, in regular gradation from the lieutenant general, down to the lieutenant fire-worker.

To convince you, Sir, that this habit is acquired from faſhion or example, I ſhall only obſerve, that, in the height of ſummer, when the heat is almoſt inſupportable, if any of theſe rump-chafers ſhould happen to be in a room where there is only a *fire place*, up go the flaps of the coat in an inſtant, and the hero enjoys the extatic ideal warmth of a grate un-illumined. 'Till I had ſeen ſeveral inſtances of this kind, I never declared myſelf an inveterate enemy to theſe hipmongers; ſuppoſing them prompted to ſuch a practice by a natural frigidity of conſtitution; but, being now convinced that it is conſidered only as a faſhionable amuſement, inſtead of a means of acquiring warmth neceſſary for the exerciſe of the animal functions, I ſhall equally hold the practice and the practiſers in deriſion.

Leather-breeched gentlemen are particularly fond of this amuſement; but I hope it will be diſcountenanced and diſcontinued. It is fit only for ſavages, and ought not to be tolerated in a civilized country. The ladies, I am convinced, will approve of this attack upon the fraternity of rump-chafers, as they muſt have been frequently diſguſted with their behaviour; and what renders their ſituation the more lamentable on theſe occaſions, is, that their delicacy will not permit them to remonſtrate on ſuch a ſubject.

I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

FERDINANDO FRONT.

Bedford Square, 25 May, 1790.

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*From an Engliſh Magazine.*

*A letter to a very good-natured Lady, who was married to a very ill-natured Man.*

I Have now and then obſerved, my dear couſin, (through all your care and endeavours to conceal it) that there are ſome few rufflings which happen between you and your huſband; and which I fear muſt make ſome moments paſs with more uneaſineſs to you than a woman of ſo much goodneſs deſerves. The friendſhip that has ſo long ſubſiſted between our families, and the extreme friendſhip I have for you, makes this give me more pain, than it may perhaps give even to yourſelf. For I know the ſteadineſs of your mind, and the prudence you have in alleviating every thing that would diſturb a leſs ſettled temper; and make ſome wives fly out into violencies that would render them ridiculous as well as wretched. But, as an indifferent ſtander-by may ſee more than the beſt gameſter when engaged deep in a difficult party, I ſhall venture to give you ſome of my ſentiments; in hopes that they may ſtill more awaken your own, or at leaſt be improved by your reflection upon them.

It were to be wiſhed that all married people would lay this down for their firſt and great principle: that they can never be happy in themſelves unleſs they are well with their conſort.—The contrary notion is like the odd whim of that man in the play, who talks "of cutting himſelf in two, and going to fifty cuffs with himſelf." Their connexions, views, and intereſts are naturally ſo united, that the one cannot be happy, if the other is miſerable; and it really looks as prepoſterous to ſee them diſagreeing, as the double perſon who was brought from Germany and ſhown here for a ſight, many years ago. In ſo ſtrict an union, if you are not well with one another, what can you do to avoid being miſerable? You muſt either be perpetually hunting after reaſon to flee from your own houſe, or elſe you muſt ſit jarring together, like a couple of bad inſtruments that are always out of tune.

The moſt neceſſary thing, then, for a married woman to make herſelf happy, is to endeavour to pleaſe her huſband; and one comfort is, that the very endeavouring to pleaſe, goes a great way towards obtaining it's end. Complacency naturally begets kindneſs, as a diſobliging way does averſion. There is a ſort of innocency, or rather honeſt witchery (for *witchcraft* is too hard a word for it) in good nature; and an evident deſire of obliging, diffuſed over ſuch a face as yours is, muſt, I think, be irreſiſtible, even by a huſband.

It is not enough to avoid doing or ſaying any thing that you know would be diſagreeable to your huſband; but one ſhould be apt to ſay and do every thing that is likely to be agreeable to him. A woman that thoroughly conſiders this, and puts it honeſtly in practice, can ſcarce ever fail to make both herſelf and her huſband happy.

One conſiderable help and advantage that you have towards this, is the being ſo thoroughly acquainted with one another's tempers and inclinations. There is a good deal of opportunity for this (if your match was not huddled up with that haſte that ſome people are in to ſettle the moſt important ſtep in their whole lives) during the time of courtſhip; and uſually much more after. Thoſe two lights are ſo very different, that between them you may ſee into the whole character of a man; how far he is apt to ſubmit, and how far to domineer. With a proper obſervation, you may come in time to diſcover every little bent of his temper, and to open all the more hidden folds of his heart. Now when one is well aware of every thing that may diſpleaſe, it is eaſy to avoid it; and when one knows what is pleaſing, ſcarce any thing can be wanting but the will to pleaſe.

I would particularly deſire you to look on nothing that may diſpleaſe, as a trifle; however unimportant the thing may be in itſelf, the diſpleaſing and diſagreeing is a ſerious evil; and married people diſagree ten times oftener about trifles, than about things of weight. Let either huſband or wife recollect a little, and I fear they will find what I ſay to be truer than they might at firſt imagine it to have been.

The beſt way for a married woman to carry her point often, is to yield ſometimes. Yielding in a married woman is as uſeful as flying is to an unmarried one; for both of theſe methods moſt naturally obtain what they ſeem to avoid. And if a woman has any vanity, (as every human creature muſt have more or leſs of it in their compoſition) I think that paſſion might be qualified that way as well as any other; for to get the better of one's ſelf is at leaſt as glorious as to get the better of any other perſon whatſoever: and you would beſide have the inward ſatisfaction of conſidering that in all ſuch caſes you do not yield out of cowardice, but prudence, and that you enjoyed the ſuperiority of knowing what you ought to do, much better than the obſtinate man who ſeems outwardly to have carried his point, where you have really carried yours.

I do not mean by this to ſet you on a life all of artifice and diſſimulation; I rather think that ſuch methods as theſe, and ſuch a ſcheme of pleaſing, would in time grow agreeable to yourſelf, and that it would be the moſt apt of any either to introduce or increaſe a real mutual love and good-will between you and your huſband.—But how, my dear couſin, have I thus forgot myſelf for a page or two together! and while I am writing to you, have really written a letter for the world. For you, I dare ſay, have no occaſion for my rules: and have thought over every thing that I have ſaid, and that in a much better manner than I have ſaid it, long before I ſet my pen to my paper. You will, however, forgive one who wiſhes you as well as he does himſelf, and would extremely rejoice to ſee that the ſerenity of mind which all the world think to be in you, and all thoſe virtues and excellencies which I know to be in you, unruffled by any diſturbance, and cleared from every little cloud that may hang over them. I need not tell you how much, and how truly, I am your affectionate kniſman, and humble ſervant, &c.

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LONDON, Auguſt 2.

YESTERDAY Mr. SAMUEL SLY was tried for a libel upon the character of Mr TIMOTHY SARACEN, a reputable ſhoe-maker in the ſtrand.

*Counſellor Botherem* opened the cauſe, and ſtated, that on the 15th of June laſt about 9 o'clock in the evening, the Plaintiff, Mr. Saracen, met the defendant, Mr. Sly, who in a public company called him 'a curſed queer-looking fellow,'—which words the learned counſel obſerved were certainly falſe, ſcandalous and malicious: he could prove that his client had been much injured, as it could not be ſuppoſed that any lady would be deſirous of ſubmitting her foot to the meaſurement of a ſhoe maker who was a 'curſed queer-looking fellow,'—he hoped the jury would find the defendant guilty.

The Counſel for the defendant offered to juſtify the expreſſion—he ſaid the plaintiff was certainly a 'curſed queer-looking fellow,'—for he had a mouth as wide as a church, a pair of eyes which reſembled two holes burnt in a blanket—his noſe too, he ſaid, would have joined his chin long ago if it had not been afraid of falling into his mouth—that he was beſides ſo much pitted by the ſmall pox as to frighten women and children.

The learned judge adviſed the jury to pay no attention to any juſtification however ingenious. The queſtion was not whether what the defendant ſaid was true, but whether the words were actually ſpoken by him.

The jury in 5 minutes brought in a verdict GUILTY of the '*queer-looking fellow*,' but do not find '*curſed*.'

*Aug.* 13. A ſea-faring gentleman of Leith, has lately invented a kind of falſe keels, by means of which, a flat-bottomed ſhip or boat has every advantage poſſeſſed by one of a deep and ſharp form, when ſailing to windward, and at the ſame time meets with no additional inconvenience when in ſhoal water; as theſe keels, which conſiſt of two pieces of plate-iron hung on hinges at the bottom of the main-keel, may be lifted up at pleaſure, in ſuch a manner as to produce no more effect than if they were not there; and it gives the great pleaſure to inform the public, that this invention has, on trial, exceeded the moſt ſanguine expectations entertained of it.

UNHAPPY EFFECTS OF READING NOVELS.

*Aug.* 14. A young lady near Cheſter, not long ſince married to a gentleman of conſiderable fortune and private worth, but rather advanced in years, was obſerved for ſome weeks paſt in a very gloomy and perturbed ſtate of mind; every effort was uſed to diſcover the cauſe, and every means was alſo tried to remove the effect, yet all to no purpoſe.

A few days ago, however, ſhe appeared to recover her uſual ſpirits, and her friends ſo imagined they had accompliſhed their wiſh; but on Sunday ſe'nnight, after breakfaſting with her family, ſhe retired to her bed-chamber, and deſired the maid to call her at 12 o'clock; as her head ached, ſhe would lie on the bed.

The ſervant left her on the bed, and departed. In a ſhort time the houſe was alarmed with the report of a piſtol; the ſervants ran up ſtairs, found the bed chamber door bolted, which they forced open, and there ſaw their miſtreſs in the laſt agonies of death; the piſtol ſtill in one hand, and an old novel, called "Content, or the Happy Choice," in the other, a leaf of which was turned down, incloſing the picture of a gentleman in her father's neighbourhood, formerly an admirer.

FRENCH DUELLING.

In France, ſuch is the ſeverity of the laws of honour (as they are falſely called) that nothing but the death of one of the parties can expiate a blow.

Captain Douglas, a gallant Scotch officer, playing at Trictrac with a very intimate friend in a coffee houſe, in Paris, amidſt a circle of French officers who were looking on, ſome diſpute aroſe about a caſt of the dice; upon which

Douglas said, in a gay, thoughtleſs manner, "O! what a ſtory!"

There was an inſtant murmur among the bye-ſtandards, and, his antagoniſt feeling the affront, as if the lie had been given him, in the violence of his paſſion, ſnatched up the tables, and hit Douglas a blow on the head.

The moment he had done it, the idea of his imprudence, and it's probable conſequences to himſelf and his friend, ruſhed upon his mind; he ſat ſtupified with ſhame and remorſe, his eyes rivetted on the ground, regardleſs of what the other's reſentment might prompt him to act.

Douglas, after a ſhort pauſe, turned round to the ſpectators: "You think, (ſaid he,) that I am now ready to cut the throat of that unfortunate young man; but I know, that, at this moment, he feels anguiſh a thouſand times more keen than any my ſword could inflict. I will embrace him—thus—and try to reconcile him to himſelf: But I will cut the throat of that man among you, who ſhall dare to breathe a ſyllable againſt my honour."

"Bravo! Bravo!" cried old Chevalier de St. Louis, who ſtood immediately behind him.

The ſentiment of France overcame its habit, and a "Bravo! Bravo!" echoed from every corner of the room. Every heart felt the magnanimity of Douglas; nor is there a man of principle that reads this anecdote (for falſe honour is out of the queſtion) that will not readily allow, that it requires infinitely leſs courage to fight—than not to fight a duel.

*Whitehaven, July 7.* A very remarkable and happy inſtance of reſuſcitation occured at Maryport a few days ago. The ſubject was a boy between eight and nine years of age, (ſon of Capt. Anthony Harris) who had lain in the water a quarter of an hour, before the diſcovery was providentially made by a ſervant-maid belonging to Mr. Barns, of the ropery; there being none but children near him at the time of his ſinking. After being taken out, a perſon was carrying the body, apparently dead, on his back, towards the houſe of the father, when he was fortunately met by Mr. Chriſtopherſon, ſurgeon of that place, who, inſtantly breathing very forcibly into the mouth, occaſioned a plentiful diſcharge of water. The body was then taken into the neareſt houſe, and Mr. Chriſtopherſon (aſſiſtance being ſpeedily procured) proceeded in the rules laid down by the Humane Society, which he perſevered in, notwithſtanding every diſcouraging appearance, till his labours were ſucceſsfully completed.

*Aug.* 19. A dancing maſter has applied for a *patent* to ſecure to himſelf the diſcovery of a *new ſtep*. He avers that no man ever *cut the ſame caper*; and he has given in a *ſpecification*.

A Clergyman, remarkable for always having his *hands dirty*, was telling a friend that he had had ſo much trouble in taking his tithes, that he had let them.—"So now they are *off my hands*," ſays the Divine.—"I am glad of it," ſays the other, "but I think it would be as well, if your *glebe were off your hands* too.

An Iriſhman was lately brought before a juſtice at Briſtol, on a charge of having *ſix wives!*—The magiſtrate aſked him how he could be ſo hardened a villain as to delude ſo many?——"Pleaſe your Worſhip, ſays Pat. I was only trying to get at a GOOD one!"

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NEW-YORK, October 8.

Liſt of Americans in ſlavery at Algiers, Sept. 19, 1789, communicated by Mr. Spillar.

Capt. James Coffin (ſince dead) and William Folger his Mate, belonging to Nantucket; Capt. Jeremiah O'Bryan, and James Elliot his Mate, belonging to Philadelphia; Capt. Job Stevens, belonging to Concord, Maſſachuſetts. Mariners belonging to different parts of America; Iſrael Jones, John Moriarty, George Johnſton, Patrick Mulligan, William Paterſon, Joſeph Johnſton, William Smith, Joſhua Hammond, Joſhua Green, William Jackſon, James Tyler, George Murphy, James Shehan, William Ball, James Allen, William Hyde.

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PHILADELPHIA, October 9.

The enlightened part of mankind, when they ſeriouſly conſider the bloody conſequences of kingdom fighting againſt kingdom, muſt ſee a war in this point of view:—A number of men are enliſted, trained to the uſe of arms, and ſent into the field to kill a number of the ſubjects of another king;——for what? aſk them, and they tell you they know not the cauſe. But, ſuppoſe they ſhould know the cauſe, and that in their conſciences, they deemed it an unjuſt one; can they refuſe to fight? No, if they murmur they are hanged up as mutineers; ſo that, juſt or unjuſt, they commit murder. May the Father of Mercy open the eyes of mankind and expand their reaſon ſo as to behold this kingdom-killing ſyſtem in its true light, and ſend thoſe inſtruments now made for piercing the bowels of mankind, to the more natural duty of digging up and cultivating the earth!

*Oct.* 14. It appears from the returns made to the laſt general conference of the methodiſt church for 1790 that the number of perſons who are in full communion in that church in the United States amount to 57621. The whole number of perſons in full connection with that ſociety in Britain and Ireland amount to 71568. In Britain and Ireland the methodiſts made their firſt appearance about 50 years ago. The firſt made their appearance in America only 20 years ago.—

A Society of Printers in Paris, laſt Auguſt, aſſembled in the hall of the Cordeliers, to celebrate a funeral *fete* to the memory of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. On a column in the middle of the hall was placed the buſt of that great man, bearing a civic crown. Underneath appeared a printing preſs, and other implements of the art he ſo much honoured and cultivated. While an Apprentice was pronouncing the eulogy of Franklin, the compoſitors, and others, were occupied in printing and diſtributing copies of it to a numerous body of citizens, who honoured this intereſting ceremony with their preſence.

*From a late London Paper.*

Some years ago an Iriſh gentleman bought a horſe, with a curious pedigree, of a great dealer in Yorkſhire. In going over to Ireland, unfortunately the pedigree was loſt; upon which the gentleman wrote to the dealer for *another copy*. The dealer's reply was, "if he would pledge his honour that it was really loſt, he would ſend either a copy of that, or *another as good*."

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ALEXANDRIA, October 21.

The Rachael, Capt. Blakeney, arrived here the 18th inſt. from London. We hear that an elegant Bell, caſt at the foundery of Meſſrs. Morton and Foſter, for the uſe of the Preſbyterian Church of this Town, is arrived in her—and that the Congregation of that Church have it in contemplation to erect a handſome Steeple, either by Subſcription or Lottery; which, when accompliſhed, will be adorned with a valuable Town-Clock, to be preſented by an inhabitant. We hope ſuch examples of public ſpirit will be followed by the Community at large, and prove an incitement to ſimilar exertions.

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Capt. GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

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| Brig Rachael, Blakeney, | | Norfolk. |
| —— Peace, Tenney, | | Dumfries. |

SAILED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brig Virginia, Brown, | George-Town. |

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☞ The Members of the *Alexandria Society for the Promotion of uſeful Knowledge* are requeſted to take Notice, that their next ſtated meeting is *To-Morrow Evening*.

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*For the* ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

*Meſſrs. Printers,*

BE pleaſed, by the canal of your paper, to allow me to lay before my Fellow-Citizens the two following *Queries*, in addition to thoſe lately offered by your correſpondent, *the private Centinel*, and on the ſame ſubject.—*Whether the Convention of* 1776 *were veſted with Legiſlative powers?* And, if they were, *whether thoſe Powers were transferable to others?* It plainly appears, from their *famous Ordinance*, that they thought themſelves poſſeſſed of ſuch powers, and that they had forgot *the Conſtitution* as ſoon as they had finiſhed it; otherwiſe they would not have undertaken to dub a thouſand Juſtices of the Peace *Knights of the Shire*, in ſubverſion of that Conſtitution.—The fact is, that *this Convention* was choſen by the people for the ſpecial purpoſe of framing a Conſtitution, or form of Government for the State, which being finiſhed, their authority ended, and they were diſſolved of courſe. The Conſtitution provides, that the Legiſlative and Judiciary departments ſhall be kept ſeparate and diſtinct; and that no laws ſhall be binding on the people, except ſuch as are made by their Repreſentatives duly choſen by themſelves for that purpoſe: But *the Ordinance* ſupplies us with Legiſlators whom we never elected into that, or any other office, and gives them the power of enforcing, as well as making, the laws. For it is to be obſerved, that to revive old abrogated laws, and to make new ones, requires the ſame degree of power; a power no where lodged but in the Conſtitutional Legiſlature.—It may ſeem ſtrange, that *this Convention*, choſen, we muſt ſuppoſe, for their ſuperior wiſdom, ſhould run into the abſurdity of making ſuch *an Ordinance:* It is ſtill more ſtrange, that *Solomon*, who had more ſenſe than ten Conventions, ſhould run into much greater abſurdities; the reaſon was, that neither he nor they were infallible. This is a better apology for the Convention than to ſay, as ſome do, that our then ſtate of affairs required ſuch a remedy as *this Ordinance*; becauſe the remedy they applied was worſe than the diſeaſe; it was an uſurpation of the people's rights, and tended to overthrow the two main pillars of the Conſtitution. They ought to have deferred this buſineſs till the meeting of the Legiſlature, who alone had the right of providing and applying a remedy; and they would have been at no loſs for a proper one, had they been diſpoſed to apply it. They might, with little trouble and expenſe of time, have ſo far *reviſed* the abrogated laws, as to have pointed out ſuch of them as were repugnant to the Conſtitution and Bill of Rights, and to common ſenſe and juſtice, as many of them undoubtedly are; to have declared the nullity of theſe, and, by a general clauſe, to have revived the reſt, until time was allowed for making a complete and conſtitutional code. This might have been done by a very ſhort *act*, and would have furniſhed a rule to guide and limit the inferior Magiſtrates, and would have prevented that deſpotiſm they have exerciſed for fourteen years laſt paſt (and will continue to exerciſe till ſtopped by the legiſlature) under the ſanction of the *famous Ordinance*; which might, ere this, have produced ſerious conſequences in many parts of the State, had not their exorbitancy been in ſome meaſure reſtrained by the wiſdom and authority of the Superior Courts, which, I will venture to ſay, are the only ſecurity the people of *Virginia* have at this day for their liberties.—Several writers, under different ſignatures, as *Anonymous*, a *Virginian*, and a *private Centinel*, have endeavoured to open the eyes of their Fellow-Citizens to a ſenſe of their danger, and of the Legiſlature to a ſenſe of their duty; and it is to be hoped that the proceedings of the preſent ſeſſion will ſhew that their endeavours have not been fruitleſs; otherwiſe I cannot ſee that we can do better than to petition *Congreſs*, who have lately *aſſumed* the State's debts, to *aſſume* the State alſo.

A PRIVATE FARMER.

Oct. 18, 1790.

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*From the Philadelphia General Advertiſer, &c.*

Mr. PRINTER,

EVERY day affords us an additional proof of the activity of man's mental faculties in his ſearch after new objects and ideas to gratify his reſtleſs curioſity. He is conſtantly ſeeking after and contriving ſomething new.—Look at the European prints eſpecially, and you will meet with many ſtriking inſtances of this active ſpirit; you will find them filled with advertiſements of machines, &c. upon new conſtructions; there are carriages upon a new conſtruction, razors upon a new conſtruction, knee-buckles, locks, knives and pomatum upon a new conſtruction:—Though, if I recollect right, this laſt article is the produce of American manufacture. You will ſee new invented patent elaſtic ſtockings, patent elaſtic hat-bands, cloths, razor-ſtraps and garters. Take the trouble of looking at theſe papers for a few years back and you will find patents upon patents. Firſt, ſimply patent ſnuffers, then new patent ſnuffers, afterwards a third patent, and laſtly a fourth for ſnuffers. Turn your eyes to France and you are taught to fly, to burn lamps free from ſmoak, to walk on water, to build ſtupendous domes without ſcaffolding. One will teach you to boil potatoes in ſteam, and our ingenious American will, by means of ſteam, propel a boat. Among other curious inventions the following deſerves to be mentioned; the art of vitrifying bones. A ſuperficial obſerver would think but little of this diſcovery, and would be content with going on in the old track, and continue making it with ſand. "Why not," he would ſay, "let the bones reſt in peace; ſure there can be no ſcarcity of ſand, fit for the manufacture of glaſs, in this wide world." True, but what ſatisfaction would it not give to be able to preſerve in ſo neat a form, a part of our deceaſed friend? What relief to a diſconſolate lover ſtill to be able to conſult his departed miſtreſs about a faſhionable ſuit of clothes, by poſſeſſing a looking-glaſs made of her breaſt bone, or to make uſe of a ſmelling-bottle, once her little finger! What delight to a *bon vivant* to drink to Bacchus out of a jolly fellow's ſcull! How glorious to poſſeſs a ſet of wine-glaſſes made of the back-bone of a ſociable companion! What an invaluable pair of ſpectacles might have been made of the kneepans of a Newton; what an admirable microſcopic lens of his noſe; what a complete teleſcope of his frontal and parietal bones! Who would refuſe any money for a thermometer made of Farenheit's finger? A decanter of Epicurus's thigh-bone would fetch any price.

After this diſcovery nothing can ſurpriſe me: Should theſe ingenious folks make a drum head of a ſoldier's ſkin, or iron net-work of our nervous ſyſtem: Should they find the art of changing into rubies every drop of blood ſhed in our country's defence, or into diamonds every tear eſcaping at the ſight of ſuffering humanity.—Theſe would be jewels of ineſtimable value; one of the firſt kind might prove a uſeful memento to princes and ſtateſmen, to whoſe care the lives of the people are entruſted, and might be conſidered as a lively emblem of the value of the ſubjects' blood. The diamond, I think, would well grace the finger of thoſe friends of humanity who are endeavouring to reſtore the oppreſſed Africans to their natural rights. M.

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For CHARTER,

*To any Port in Great-Britain, France, Portugal, or any Part of Spain without the Streights,*

The Brigantine

PEACE;

Burthen 320 Hogſheads of Tobacco; ſhe is a good ſtrong Veſſel, has two decks, is an American bottom, and about 12 months old—Will be ready to receive a cargo in 4 days.—— Any perſon inclinable to charter her, may know the terms by applying to *William Deakins*, Eſq; George-Town, Meſſrs. *Shreve and Lawraſon*, Alexandria, or to *Moſes Tenney*, Maſter, on board. If not chartered in a ſhort time, ſhe will be ſold on moderate terms.

Alexandria, Oct. 20, 1790.

FRENCH & DANCING SCHOOLS.

MR. CURLEY informs the Public that he continues to teach *French*, at his houſe, in Fairfax-Street. He flatters himſelf with giving full ſatisfaction to all who are pleaſed to employ him as a teacher.

Ladies and Gentlemen may be waited on, and taught either *French* or *Dancing*, at their own apartments, at ſelect hours of the day, with care and aſſiduity.

The advertiſer has ſufficiently evinced to his ſcholars that his ambition is to remove all difficulties, to enſure to his pupils the ſpeaking of French, in making ſtudy as pleaſing and as eaſy as poſſible; and perſons who have already begun to learn, and want either more theory to perfect themſelves, or practice to acquire a true pronunciation, will find their purpoſes anſwered.

During the enſuing ſeaſons the ſchools will be kept at the following times, viz.—The French School every Monday and Thurſday Nights, and every Saturday Morning—and the Dancing-School every Wedneſday and Friday Night.

He purpoſes alſo to give private leſſons at his houſe, on divers Minuets, Cotilions, &c. &c. in the daytime, by which, in a ſhort time, perſons may be enabled to dance, with propriety, Set-Dances at the Aſſemblies.

*N. B. The Plan and Regulations for the Schools may be ſeen at his houſe, where two or three genteel Boarders may be accommodated during the winter.*

Alexandria, Oct. 20, 1790.


☞ The ſubſcribers to this Paper are earneſtly ſolicited to pay up their reſpective Arrears.

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# *Public Sales.*

On SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY next, will be expoſed for Sale; at the Vendue Store,

A VARIETY OF

## *Wet & Dry Goods.*

TAYLOR & WILSON, V. M.

*Alexandria, Oct.* 21, 1790.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Chancery, held for the County of Loudoun, the 10th day of March, 1790, will be expoſed for ſale, to the higheſt bidder, for ready-money and crop tobacco, at the plantation of *John Royſton*, living near the Seneca-Falls of Patowmack, on Wedneſday the 1ſt day of December next, two likely, young NEGRO FELLOWS and a young NEGRO WOMAN:—Alſo, two elegant, young, blooded MARES, and a ſtout, able WORK-HORSE, the property of ſaid John Royſton, ſold by virtue of ſaid decree to ſatisfy a debt due *William Gunnell*, Eſq.

FRANCIS ADAMS, D. S. L. C.

*Loudoun County, Oct.* 12, 1790.


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LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Alexandria, which, if not taken out, will be returned as dead Letters.

A. JOHN ARCHER; James Armſtrong; Wm. Alliſon; Mrs. Anderſon; Wm. Auld.

B. John Beatty; Geo. Brockus; Dr. Balme; Mr. Balentine; Joſeph Brooks; John Turpin Brooks; James Backus; Elijah Backus; Robert Bowry; Chriſtopher Breſman.

C. Jeremiah Cocoran; Alic Colman; Wm. Carlin; Robt. Conway; Michael Cowen; Anthony Conyngham.

D. Hugh Demſter.

E. Ephraim Evans; Sam. Ewing.

F. George Foriſh; Wm. Fiſher; Joſeph Fariſh; John Felt.

G. Benjamin Gwin; Alex'r Gordon; Chriſtopher Grumyard; Francis Galway; Bernard Gratz; Richard Morton Gerrard.

H. J. John Harper; Jacob Hener; Alex'r Harma; John Howart; Andrew Jamieſon; Robert Johnſon.

K. Jacob Kefler; Wm. Kirby.

L. Geo. Lockver; David Lamb; Wm. Lambert; Rob't Leſhe; Jos. Larkin; John Lawſon.

M. Wm. M'Bride; Wm. Moxly; William M'Nobb; Hugh M'Neill; John Magee; Wm. Maſon.

N. O. James Newel; John Orr.

P. Matthew Pipping.

R. Wm. Ramſay; Henry Richardſon; Sam. Randolph; Nicholas Roſs.

S. Wm. Shanklin; Jos. Sweler; Mr. Steper; George Smith; Jonathan Slater; John Simpſon; Thomas Schly.

W. Eliza. Williams; Wm. Waters; Ann Weſt; Wm. Wools; Wm. H. Waſhington; Hezekiah Wood; Hugh Weſt; Eliza. Waſhington; Jane Wathral.

Oct. 21, 1790.

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On Saturday the 6th of November next, will be ſold, at Public Auction, to the higheſt Bidder,

One Quarter-Caſk of

## WINE,

Imported in the Schooner *Fairy*, *John Eidlike*, Maſter—

According to a Decree of the Court of Admiralty, of the 24th of July, 1790.

H. HETH, *D. Marſhal, for the Virginia Diſtrict.*

Alexandria, Oct. 18, 1790.

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SIX SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, from the ſubſcriber, an *Apprentice Girl*, bound by Order of Court, named *BETSY SIMPSON*, about fifteen years of age. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Girl, ſo that I get her again, ſhall receive the above Reward.

MARGARET CHAPIN.

Alexandria, Oct. 18, 1790.

*N. B.* I forewarn any perſon from harbouring her. M. C.

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Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED, or was ſtolen, on the ſecond inſtant, from Mr. *Richard Arell's* meadow, within half a mile of Alexandria, *a likely dark bay Mare*, black mane and tail, blind in the off eye, a hard lump on the top of her head, and appears as if ſhe has had the pole-evil, trots and gallops roughly, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, and is about nine years old.—— Whoever takes up and ſecures the above-deſcribed Mare, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought and delivered to Mr. *Richard Arell*, in Alexandria, or to the ſubſcriber, in Maryland, Charles County.

GEORGE JENKINS.

October 18, 1790.

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☞ CASH for RAGS.

The higheſt Price is given at the Printing-Office for *clean Linen* and *Cotton Rags*.—No Arguments, it ſhould ſeem, would be neceſſary to induce the Holders of this, to *them*, *worthleſs Article*, to exchange it for the moſt *valuable* one; eſpecially when, by ſo doing, they will not only promote their own Intereſt, but encourage American Manufacture.

## POET's CORNER.

[*The following beautiful LINES were written by Mr.* CUMBERLAND, *on the Marriage of Miss* Sackville to *Mr.* Herbert.]

YE solemn pedagogues, who teach
A language by eight parts of speech,
Can any of you all impart
A rule to conjugate the heart?
Grammarians did you ever try
To construe and expound the eye?
And, from the Syntax of the face,
Decline it's gender and it's case?
What said the nuptial tear that fell
From fair Eliza, can you tell?
And yet it spoke upon her cheek
As eloquent as tear could speak:—
"Here, at God's altar as I stand,
To plight my vows, and yield my hand,
With faltering tongue whilst I proclaim
The cession of my virgin name;
Whilst in my ear is read at large
The Rubrick's stern unsoften'd charge,
Spare me (the silent pleader cries,)
Ah spare me, ye surrounding eyes!
Usher'd amidst a blaze of light,
Whilst here I pass in public sight,
Or, kneeling by a father's side,
Renounce the daughter for the bride;
Ye sisters, to my soul so dear,
Say, can I check the rising tear?
When at this awful hour I cast
My memory back on time that's past,
Ungrateful were I to forbear
This tribute to a father's care;
For all he suffer'd, all he taught,
Is there not due some tender thought?
And may not one fond tear be given
To a dear saint that rests in heaven?
And you to whom I now betroth,
In sight of heaven, my nuptial oath;
Who to nobility of birth
True honour join, and native worth;
If my according bosom draws
One sigh, misconstrue not the cause;
Trust me, though weeping, I rejoice,
And, blushing, glory in my choice."

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*From the* MASSACHUSETTS MAGAZINE,
For SEPTEMBER, 1790.

### A TALE,

*In imitation of* PETER PINDAR.

I.

SOME people have a taste that's something strange,
And think it must be pleas'd at any rate,
Nature, in others, they suppose may change;
I'ts whims, in them, on no such reas'nings wait.

II.

Of this plain principle, the following story,
For illustration's sake, I'll lay before ye.

III.

A YANKEE and a FRENCHMAN once at table met,
Midst roots and vegetables in checker'd state,
A platter, furnish'd with fat pork, appear'd,
And eke a monstrous jug, for what—the *Frenchman* never heard.

IV.

The Yankee took the jug, *sans ceremonie*,
And, having drawn the gluey corn-cob cork,
He pour'd and trail'd the 'lasses o'er the pork,
And then sat down to eat.
The *Frenchman* stretch'd his wond'ring eyes and rose;
Lugg'd out his box of best Rappee,
He did not want it for his nose,
But pepper'd well the meat.
While, with sarcastic shrug, he gave this huff;
"You love de 'lasses, Sar, me love de snuff."

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MORAL.

*De gustibus non est disputandum.*

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# *Joshua Merryman*

HAS JUST IMPORTED,
In the Brig Virginia, from London,
An Assortment of NEW

# *Books & Stationary,*

Which he will sell on reasonable Terms, for Cash, Produce, or the usual Credit, to his punctual Customers.

☞ *J. Merryman* has added some *new Books* to the *Library*, which are now ready for the Use of Subscribers.

Alexandria, October 7, 1790.

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*WILLIAMS & CARY*

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,
In the Brig Virginia, from London,
A large Assortment of

# FALL GOODS,

Which will be sold on the most reasonable Terms:

ALSO,

Some excellent OLD SHERRY in Pipes and Quarter-Casks, OLD PORT in do. and BOTTLED SHERRY in Chests and Half-Chests.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

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☞ A Variety of BLANKS to be had at this Office.


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## LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Tankerville*, and the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, Esqr. we will sell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaser or purchasers. One fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid in six months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of sale; the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond, with approved ecurity, for payment of the purchase-money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, if the payments are not punctually made at the stipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Clish; one containing 65 acres; another 245½; the other 263½; all adjoining; but will be sold separately, or in a body, as may best suit purchasers. The nearest of these lots are not more than one, and the most distant more than two miles from the rising Town of Alexandria; convenient to fishing and fowling; some of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other necessary houses, with a quantity of timber, and a very great stock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful prospect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 11½ acres; on which there has, for many years past, been a mill: It is an excellent mill-seat; but at present has only the remains of an old mill-house, standing upon a fine stream within a mile and a half of Alexandria—About six miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the same distance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber-Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a considerable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; several acres of meadow may be made and there is a good mill-seat upon it.—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leesburg and Winchester, within 2½ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different sizes; the smallest 82, and the largest not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houses, fencing, &c. In several parts of it the soil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and grass; and immediately on the main road is an excellent stand for a public house, which, with a little improvement, may be made a most valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the business of a tavernkeeper.—Also, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a most valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within these 40 years last past, and yielded to the satisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumstances, it has been neglected ever since. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the disposal of at present, and daily expect a power to sell two ninths more. The ease with which this mine may be worked, the most excellent quality of the copper, and its vicinity to the rising Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Winchester, and Frederick-Town, and its being within 2½ miles of navigation, must render it an estate of great value, if it was in the hands of a person or persons who understand the business of mining, as, with very little expense, the ore may be raised.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Winchester, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack River upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan-Mountain and Short Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11973¾ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leased for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the residue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £. 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all sorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-seats upon it; also an inexhaustible store of building and lime stone. We will sell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one person purchases the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the satisfaction of the purchaser, he giving us a security for payment in the land; or, if leases for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the lessee giving an adequate sum to be agreed on for such lease, payable every six months, in the same manner as herein before mentioned, in case of an absolute sale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to sell them, may be seen at any time by applying to the subscribers.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE, } Agents.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (t. f.)

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☞ *MONEY FOUND.*

WAS found by a Servant of mine, about the last of August, near Four-Mile-Run, a Bundle of PAPER MONEY, of the Pennsylvania Emission.—The owner may have it on Application to the Printers, and paying the Expense of this Advertisement.

D. STUART.

Fairfax County, Sept. 16, 1790.

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## FOR SALE,

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, and the Hon. *Henry Lee*, Esqrs.

ONE Thousand Three Hundred Ten and an Half ACRES of the most valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Patowmack River. This land lies on Patowmack River and Catoctan-Creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter upwards of 600. It is distant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-Town 40; from the Great-Falls 30; from Leesburg 10; from Frederick-Town 10; from Shepherd's-Town 20; from Winchester 30; and from Fort-Cumberland 100.—It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of such richness of soil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.—For the accommodation and ease of any person that may wish to purchase less than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be sold separately.—The greatest part of the land, it is supposed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extensive and inexhaustible quantities of it lying near to, and some upon, the very brink of the river's bank.—With these will be sold the right of taking iron-ore and lime-stone from off another tract adjoining, forever. Upon the same lots the conveniencies for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for such purposes.

The purchaser, or purchasers, must give bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase-money—One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the last payment in 24 months from the day of sale.—The plat and title-papers may be seen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this Town.

ROBT. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. t. f.

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## TO BE SOLD,

*(On very reasonable Terms,)*

SIX hundred and thirty acres of LAND, lying in Hampshire county, Virginia, situated on the Great-Capon river, which runs through it, and abounds with fine trout, and other fish, and on the premises are all kinds of game; two hundred acres of which are well calculated for meadow, (fifteen acres already made) about one hundred cleared and under good fence; a great part of it fresh, and in good order for corn, hemp or tobacco—There are on the premises a tolerable good dwelling-house, a large and commodious good barn, and other out-houses, a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit—It is well calculated for stock, as well on account of the quantity of meadow that is to be made, as its situation for an excellent range, equally good on both sides of the said river, and very extensive—The land is generally very level, well timbered and watered with divers springs, and on the great road leading to Alexandria, Dumfries, and Fredericksburgh, to Pittsburg, to the Western Settlements, and within 16 miles of the Borough of Winchester, (which is thought to be the most healthy situation, and the best for trade, of any inland town on the Continent) and a commodious place for a tan-yard, or a tavern.

Also, 965 acres in Harrison county, on the east side of Tyger's Valley river, below the mouth of Leading-Creek, 30 miles from the head-waters of Patowmack, which soon will be made navigable, as produce already comes down to George-Town.

990 acres in the same county, on the waters of Cheat-River, at the head of Willson's mill-run.

806 acres on the waters of Piney River and Paint-Creek, upon New-River in Montgomery county.

1131 acres on the same waters and river adjoining the abovementioned 806 acres, and lying on Hunter's road to Culbertson's bottom, in the same county.

The above Lands will be sold cheap for Cash, and young healthy Negroes taken in part of payment.——For further particulars enquire of *Bernard O'Neil*, Esq. George-Town; Mr. *George Leigh*, at Leonard-Town; *Patrick Shelly*, in Peter Little's Town, Pennsylvania; or the subscribin er Alexandria.

PATRICK MURRAY.

Sept. 2, 1790.

N. B. To be LET, a large commodious Stone House on the main street of Winchester, with an arched cellar under the whole; also, a new kitchen, two stables, a draw-well, and a smoak-house on the premises——and a wooden house, 53 feet long, and about 24 feet wide.

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Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, of the State of Virginia, obtained for the sale of the estate of *John Semple*, deceased, for the payment of his debts, WILL BE SOLD, at the Town of Colchester, on the first Monday in April next,

A TRACT or PARCEL of LAND, lying in Fairfax County, and near the Town of Colchester, containing about 875 acres, being a part of the lands which were advertised for sale in Sept. 1788: the sale of this part was delayed for want of a survey. The purchaser, or purchasers, of the above land to give bond, with approved security, to pay the purchase-money in one, two, three and four years, with interest from the day of sale until paid.

We agree to advertise and make sale of the above land at the time and place above mentioned, as Commissioners appointed by the High Court of Chancery.

JOHN LAWSON,
GEORGE GILPIN,
LEVEN POWELL, } Commissioners.

*N. B.* If the day appointed for the sale should be wet, the sale will be held on the next fair day.

Sept. 20, 1790.

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## *Patowmack Lands*

### FOR SALE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Resurvey | on Dogwood plains, | 263½ |
| Do. | on Walnut Level, | 255 |
| Do. | on Horsellick, | 302½ |
| Do. | on Sugar Bottom, | 360½ |
| | | 1181 acres, |

The above lands are nearly adjoining, and situated in Washington County, Maryland, on Fifteen-Mile Creek, just at its junction with Patowmack river.—They are chiefly level bottom, of a fine quality, and abound in a variety of excellent timber. There is a dwelling house, and a small plantation cleared on one of the tracts, through which goes the main road leading to the Western Country, and is a fine stand for a tavern. Contiguous to these lands are small mountains, which must forever secure to the holders of them an inexhaustible range for stock. The navigation of the river is already perfected considerably above this property. They will be sold either for Cash, or upon Credit. The terms may be known by applying to Dr. WILLIAM BAKER, or

THOMAS H. HANSON.

Aug. 5, 1790.

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## *Alexandria Lottery.*

### SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

Authorised by an Act of Assembly, for raising the Sum of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied to the Purpose of paving certain Streets in the Town of Alexandria.

| *Prizes.* | | *Dollars.* | | *Dollars.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | of | 1000 | is | 1000 |
| 1 | | 500 | | 500 |
| 3 | | 200 | are | 600 |
| 5 | | 100 | | 500 |
| 10 | | 50 | | 500 |
| 30 | | 20 | | 600 |
| 50 | | 10 | | 500 |
| 100 | | 8 | | 800 |
| 1150 | | 5 | | 5750 |
| | *First Blank drawn* | | | 40 |
| | *Last Blank drawn* | | | 40 |
| 1350 | *Prizes,* | | | 10,830 |
| 2650 | *Blanks—Sum to be raised, Expenses of drawing, &c.* | | | 5170 |
| 4000 | *Tickets, at 4 Dols. each, are* | | | 16,000 |

When it is considered that the Money, arising from this Lottery, will be appropriated to Public Use, and that all Persons visiting or trading to the Town of Alexandria, will derive great Convenience and Advantage from it, the Trustees are induced to hope that the Undertaking will meet with Encouragement from the Public—more especially, as the Scheme holds forth considerable Inducements to Adventurers, there being not two Blanks to a Prize, several of the Prizes large, and no deduction to be made—The Trustees are *Charles Simms, Charles Lee, Richard Conway, William Hunter*, jun. *George Gilpin, Philip Marsteller, William Herbert, Robert T. Hooe, Jesse Taylor, William Brown, Thomas Porter, John Fitzgerald, Josiah Watson, Ludwell Lee, Bushrod Washington, William Hunter*, sen. and *John Dundas.*

The drawing of the Lottery will positively commence on the third Monday in November next, being the Fairfax Quarter-Session Court-Day; and the Trustees are enjoined to make up their Accounts of the sales of Tickets, and render the same to the Treasurer previous to that day.—A Committee is likewise appointed to get in readiness the necessary Apparatus for drawing, so that it may, without fail, commence on the said third Monday in November next.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Trustees, and at most of the principal Towns in Virginia and Maryland; and a discount allowed of 5 per cent. to those who take 50 or more Tickets, they giving bond with approved security to pay the Money on or before the second Monday in November next.

Alexandria, Sept. 2, 1790.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
Two JOURNEYMEN

# SHOEMAKERS.

Apply to
THOMAS STEWART.

Alexandria, Oct. 7, 1790.

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☞ *To all whom it may concern.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a dissolution of the Partnership of ANDERSON & JAMIESON, Biscuit-Bakers, will, by mutual consent, take place on the first day of January next—It is earnestly requested that all those who have accounts against them, will bring them in before that time; and that those indebted to them make immediate payment of their respective balances, that they may be enabled to discharge the debts owing by them.

Alexandria, 7, 1790.

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ROBERDEAU's WHARF

Prepared to accommodate Vessels of the deepest Draught of Water, also with the Convenience of Stores for their Cargoes, will receive Ballast in Compensation for Wharfage.—A Sail-Loft, 50 Feet square, properly fitted for straining of Ropes, to be let on said Wharf.

A Kitchen Range, or Grate, made in England, to be disposed of.

Alexandria, Aug. 26, 1790.

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Alexandria: Printed by Hanson and Bond.